

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

VOL. II--NO. 127.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

A Story that the Federal Officers are in Reserve for Them.

Federal Patronage for any Democrat who Will Vote with the Administration.

All the Southern Democrats Refuse the Bait.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The members of the Commission have left here for their respective homes. They had a consultation with the President at which the subject of Federal appointments in Louisiana was discussed, but I could not ascertain that anything definite was arrived at. A prominent Democratic candidate for the Speakership says that he has personal knowledge that the most important Federal appointments in South Carolina, Georgia and all the Gulf States are held in abeyance for Stanley Matthews and Garfield to trade on in the contest for the Speakership; he says that a proposition will be made to that portion of Democratic delegation from those States which are of Whig antecedents, to abandon the regular Democratic caucus and act independently, the consideration being a control of the Federal patronage in their respective States. My informant mentioned the names of several Democrats who are confidently counted on to fall in with this programme, and then showed me letters from every one of them pledging their support to himself as either their first or second choice. It is certain that the disposal of the patronage is being delayed in all cases where it can be done, and recent events, to say the least, give a strong color of probability to the theory of the Democratic candidate for Speaker aforesaid. It should be added that the gentleman himself entertains no apprehension that any of these Southern Democrats can be induced to desert the caucus for any amount of Federal patronage.

BUELL.

PADUCAH, KY.

Greeting from Eleven Hundred Sympathizing Kentuckians.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

PADUCAH, Ky., April 25.—The "Gibraltar District" of the Kentucky Democracy rejoices with you and your people in the restoration of local State government in Louisiana, and send greetings to Gov. F. T. Nichols and the noble army of patriots who have stood by him and the right so faithfully. We rejoice with you, and praise God for your deliverance.

Signed:
M. Well, Mayor of Paducah, editor Democrat,
Capt. Joe Fowler, Daily News,
Boswell & Flournoy, grocer,
Hon. John G. Noble, Bow & Reed, Richmond House,
editor Herald,
Ballard & Thompson, J. Shrewsbury, publishers Daily News, Capt. Bright,
Jas. L. Dallas, banker, D. Smalley,
Sattis & Sheever, tobacco, Corbett, Peerson & Co., tobacconists,
Hon. Judge L. E. Trim, W. O. Clark, A. S. Gardner, Hon. J. M. H. Hobson, to E. P. Noble, G. F. Kobb, G. F. Kobb, Miss Kate Woolfolk, Mrs. T. J. Below, Miss Maggie McCallan, Mrs. Marion McCallan, Brockner & Terrell, to E. P. Overstreet, Dr. Joe Thompson, Miss Kinzie Von Tress, C. J. Horton, wholesale Miss Bivins Woolfolk, dry goods, Miss Lizzie Saunders, Hon. Henry Burnett, Chas. R. Fryor, New Orleans, and 1000 others.

TANGIPAHOLA.

The Deliverance of Louisiana from Carpet-Bag Rule.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

AMITE, April 25.—Amidst the ringing of bells and the firing of one hundred guns by Henderson's Battery, the people assembled to give expression of their joy at the deliverance of Louisiana from bayonet and carpet-bag rule.

J. M. WRIGHT,
C. S. STEWART.

MORE GUNS.

One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Guns in Honor of a Sold South.

Meridian, Miss., April 25.

To H. N. Ogden, Attorney General, New Orleans: Meridian fires one hundred and thirty-eight guns in honor of Nichols, Hampton and a solid South. God bless my native Louisiana. R. L. HENDERSON.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS!

Yesterday the citizens of Coushatta indulged in a glorification over the disenfranchisement of Louisiana, in the manner explained in the following telegram: COUSHATTA, April 25, 1877, 12:35 p. m. Col. W. A. Strong, Secretary of State, New Orleans, La.: Just fired one hundred guns; will fire one hundred more on the second day of May. Geo. W. CAWROB.

WAR NOTES.

The Advance of the Russian Army on the Danube.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The advance force crossing the Pruth includes cavalry. Turkish preparations for defending the Danube must be formidable in gunboats and iron clads. The Turkish iron clad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail. Shots have

been exchanged between the belligerents in Asia. The Russians, after crossing the Pruth, took the direction of Galatz. The Russians will reach the Danube at Ismail, Kilia and Vilost.

THE WHIG-REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Views of Secretary Thompson on the New Party and Organization of a New Party. (St. Louis Republican.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Daily Nation, of this city, which recently announced itself as the organ of a new Whig party, will to-morrow print a long interview with Secretary Thompson, from which the following is taken: "The country is now in a condition favorable to the adoption of the principles which were the platform of the old Whig party, which party always favored a tariff for revenue with discriminating duties protective of American labor, a liberal system of public improvements and a sound national currency. "The principle that the Federal government shall control such public improvements has been finally established. The people of the South are now in an improved condition. The people of the North are rich, and what is needed is such a system of public improvements as will benefit that section of the country; such measures as will impress upon the Southern people that we are their friends and brothers; that we intend to live with them as members of the same family and to advance their interests and prosperity by means of the power which is in our hands. I think that we can demonstrate our professions of friendship in no better way than this. "I should like to express an opinion as to the formation of a new party if it would seem to me that such men as Hill, Lamar, Hampton and Watterson would probably cut loose from old organizations and coalesce with a party organized on old Whig principles. The name of the party is wholly immaterial. If a new party were organized or the Republican party so reorganized as to recognize Whig measures as distinct features of it, the old Whig members in the South would fall into the ranks. "Owing to the prejudices existing in the South, it might be found necessary to have a change of name. The Whigs of the South are not Democrats. They never were and never will be, and they will go into a new organization if it carries in it old Whig principles, or even into an old organization governed by these principles. They regard the old Whig party as embracing pure principles and patriotic desires. I have always said that when the country became diseased, it could only be cured by Whig remedies, and whenever we have suffered from misgovernment or mismanagement, we have applied to Whig remedies for relief."

Editor of the Nation—On Tuesday last the Nation published a platform. I quote the three principles enumerated: 1. A national currency founded on a bimetallic standard and sufficient for the wants of healthy trade. 2. A system of internal improvements such as private capital is powerless to construct, but which is essential to the development of the country's resources. 3. A tariff sufficient to keep employed such manufacturing establishments as are already in operation, such new industries as will tend to develop the natural wealth of the country and create a balance of trade in our favor. Would you be kind enough to give me your opinion of it?

The Secretary—that embraces my ideas exactly. These principles ought to be embraced by the Republican party. I have already expressed my opinion upon the question of internal improvements. Regarding the currency I am in favor of a gold and silver basis. I think it would have been better for the interest of the country if silver had never been disturbed, and I regard the acts of its demonetization as one of ill-judged legislation to say the least. The power of the government should be pledged to furnish a stated and unvarying currency. There can be no controversy about that. Our currency ought to be national, a legal tender currency, to be issued and all other duties, and resting upon a metallic basis. I think that a new Whig party would command a strong following in Indiana, but the Republican party inspired by Whig principles would find a stronger.

ENDED AT LAST.

Te Deum laudamus! At last the civil war is over. After sixteen years of strife and commotion the war-flag is furled, and peace again spreads her wings over the American nation. The last act in the vast drama of blood, whose prologue began with the landing of the first cargo of African slaves in America by the ill-omened Mayflower, is concluded by the order of President Hayes withdrawing the army of occupation which long have superseded civil government in Louisiana. It is an event in our history which marks the actual inauguration of a new epoch.

It is an event which fills the whole land with gladness. From Lee's surrender to the present time the country has yearned for peace—for rest from the turmoil of war and war politics, which the demagogues of partyism would not let it have. The continuance of war politics was found necessary to advance the personal fortunes and political ambition of a numerous brood of demagogues. There was a party of reckless demagogues to be kept in the places of power at any sacrifice of the public well-being. There was a party of reactionary demagogues to be put into the places of power at any sacrifice of the results of the war. To serve for the purposes of the former, the politics of war must be continued. To serve the purposes of the latter, the politics of the slavery period must be revived. The unexpected course of the Hayes government has given the country a victory over both. It has brought the politics of war to an end. But it has not revived the politics of Bourbonism. It has done in both directions what probably it would have been impossible for any government which Mr. Tilden could have formed to do. It has exhausted every atom of the "war capital" upon which the demagogues of the Republican label on one hand, and of the Bourbon label on the other, have been doing business as rival agents of the spoils system for sixteen years.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Power of Russia to Invade Turkish Soil Questioned.

The Turkish and Russian Navies Compared.

England's Support of Turkey and Probable Utterior Action.

(Special Correspondence N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1877.

Generally speaking, the impending crisis in Europe presents few features of novelty. It is simply a fresh outbreak of a traditional disturbance, and, most of the inspired editorial prophets of great American journalism to the contrary notwithstanding, will undoubtedly very much as all preceding outbreaks in that quarter have ended. That is to say, the Turks and Russians will fight one or two campaigns on their traditional battleground, between the River Pruth and the Balkan Mountains; the Russians will win the battles and the Turks the campaigns—an anomaly in warfare peculiar to the conflicts of these two nations—and then a new peace will be patched up. I do not share the visions of those who imagine that Turkey is to be effaced from the map by this war. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the other powers of Europe remain entirely neutral, there is neither the invasive energy nor the offensive resource in the Russian Empire requisite for that sort of conquest which would involve the destruction of the Turkish State and the extinction of the faith of Islam as a political power in Europe. The Turk is physically quite superior to the Russian. Mentally he is also

KREMER AND BRIGHTER than his Northern foe. He is a natural soldier, while the Russian becomes one only by compulsion. The Turk is taught from infancy to regard himself as a lord of the domain in which he lives and, deficient as may be his education in other respects, he is faultlessly schooled in the love of the glory of his forefathers and in the traditions of their conquests. The Russian on the other hand is taught to regard himself as the slave of the nearest nobleman, and in turn to regard his master as

THE SLAVE OF THE CAIR.

Military duty, in the estimation of the Turk, the only occupation in which a gentleman can consistently undertake toil, suffer privation or undergo the restraints of discipline; and a rifle is, in his eyes, the only implement with which a gentleman can consistently soil his hands.

The Russian regards military duty as the most disagreeable part of the servitude which constitutes his life, because its discipline debars him from his favorite pastime of getting drunk, while its removal of himself from his home precludes his pet relaxation of

BEATING HIS WIFE.

The Turk is brave because he is more afraid of the scorn of his fellows than he is of the perils of battle, while the Russian is brave because he is more afraid of his master who commands him than he is of the enemy that confronts him.

Thus, when the armies of these two nations meet, the Turk fights with a ferocity unknown to any other soldier, while the Russian contends with a stolid stubbornness just as unique in its way. So far as the history of the past goes to show, the execution done by the Turk in battle far surpasses that of the Russian. The latter stands killing as well as the former, but cannot inflict injury with equal facility; while the Turk, taking punishment every bit as gamely as the Russian, gives it back with

INFINITELY GREATER ENERGY.

Primarily the Russian is least fitted for offensive warfare of all civilized races.

The military history of Russia—that is to say, of her active participation in the military affairs of Europe—covers a period of three centuries; but in all that time she has produced only two commanders whose names are known to-day outside of St. Petersburg or Moscow. They are SUWARROW and BENNIGSEN;

the first a Pole and the latter a German, born in Lithuania. But the Muscovite race itself has never produced a single soldier of eminence. Suwarrow succeeded in developing something like aggressive energy in the armies of Russia. And he bred a class of subordinate commanders who outlived him, and who made the Russian army out quite a respectable figure in the closing conflicts of the Napoleonic era. Bennigsen was the most notable of Suwarrow's scholars. His fame rests on his two battles of Friedland and Preuss Eylau, where he held his own against Napoleon himself, in the zenith of the great Emperor's career, when the French army was in the meridian of its might, and when its corps were led and its divisions handled by Ney, Davoust, d'Hantpohl, Angereux, Latour, Marboug and Drosot. But Russia has never developed another soldier like Bennigsen. She let him die in poverty and disgrace, because some thick-headed Grand Duke became jealous of him, and since his time genius has never dared to assert itself for fear of sharing his fate. Thus, ever since Friedland and Preuss Eylau, the Russian armies have been commanded by sons, brothers or cousins of the House of Romanoff, which is the only dynasty in Europe that

NEVER PRODUCED A SOLDIER.

At present Russia is more utterly destitute of military ability than she has been heretofore in a hundred years. The heir apparent to the throne is said to be of promise in that direction, and has certainly shown some administrative capacity in his recent reorganization of portions of the army. But something besides a ministrative ability will be required when the Russians reach the Danube and confront the main Turkish army, directed as it will be by English brains, fighting on a line of defenses planned by English engineers, and supported by a system of resources devised by

AN ENGLISH STAFF.

The Russians may succeed in crossing the Danube and getting into Bulgaria, but they are much more likely to be severely defeated in half a dozen attempts to cross, and then followed into Bonnamia by the Turks. It must be borne in mind that the Danube, from Galatz, near the Austrian boundary to Ismail, near the sea, is as large a stream as the Mississippi between Cairo and New Orleans, and that it is absolutely commanded all the way by a Turkish flotilla. If the Russians succeed in crossing it they cannot maintain their communications without a flotilla powerful enough to overcome that of the Turks, which, in the present condition of the Russian navy, is out of the question.

But even conceding that the Russians can get

across the Danube, and through Bulgaria, they must then cross the Balkan Mountains only to find themselves in the province of Roumelia, which is to Turkey what England is to the British, or the old province of Brandenburg to the German Empire. Here, then, we should have a Russian army with a broad river, two wide hostile provinces, and a rugged range of mountains in its rear; an army of desperate fanatics in its front and an equally fanatical population all around its camp. There is a large element of Greek Christians in the population of Bulgaria which, if not altogether friendly, would not be implacably hostile to the Russian invader. But Roumelia is almost exclusively

PEOPLED WITH MOHAMMEDANS.

and every step of the two hundred miles between the Southern foot of the Balkans and Constantinople would be contested by four hundred thousand Turks, fighting for their religion, their Pope, their harem, and the ingrained traditions of their race; fighting their hereditary foe, whom they hate with a hatred that has lost its national character and become personal; fighting, moreover, under the direction of English brains, with English weapons, and sustained by English resources.

It is said that Russia can mobilize six hundred thousand fighting men for foreign service; that is to say reckoning her invasive force at two-fifths of her total military resources, which is a large estimate; for it must be borne in mind that strong autocratic governments like Russia can never spare so large a proportion of their military strength for foreign service as free or popular governments like Great Britain can. But suppose the Russians could get the flower of an army across the Balkans, which had numbered six hundred thousand at the crossing of the Danube. That would imply a fighting force of say four hundred thousand fairly debauched upon Roumelia. They would not then decisively outnumber the Turks, and the logic of history is cumulative to teach that with anything like equal numbers and an equal ground the Russians are

NO MATCH FOR THE TURKS.

In times past two Russian armies have gotten across the Balkans. One was annihilated and the other surrendered. The fate of the third would, in all human probability, be the same.

THE OTHER LAND APPROACH.

to Constantinople, that is to say over the Georgian caucuses along the southern shores of the Black Sea and through Asia Minor, is beset with vastly more insurmountable natural obstacles than the European route. The way through a portion of the latter would be smoothed by the presence of a large friendly element among the native population, while the country for the whole of the distance is fertile and thickly settled. But in Asia Turkey, at least along the route indicated, the population is exclusively Mohammedan, devotedly Turkish and deperately fanatical, while the country itself is half desert and half mountain, with no highways for the movement of troops, and no product adequate to their subsistence.

In short, it seems literally impossible for a Russian army to reach Constantinople from any direction by land, even with no resistance but that of Turkey to retard her progress.

THE APPROACH BY SEA.

is even less feasible than either of the two land routes above discussed. In order to assail Constantinople by water the Russians would have to command the Black Sea with a naval force capable of wiping out the Turkish marine and keeping it wiped out. Such a force would have to be built in the Black Sea itself, because the Turks control the entrance thereto, and no Russian ship purchased or constructed outside could get through the Dardanelles, to say nothing of the narrower and more strongly fortified Bosphorus. Now, when it is known that the Turkish navy in immediate readiness for the defense of Constantinople is rated in the lists of Europe

CONSIDERABLY STRONGER THAN

the entire Russian navy in all seas, it will be readily perceived that the Turks are not in serious danger from any attack by way of the Black Sea.

This is, of course, a very incomplete outline of the situation; but it is sufficiently full to show that the Turkish state is likely to outlive by several weeks, if not months, the date of demolition fixed by the impatient writers on our daily press. Now if any journal ought to be well-informed on European topics, that journal

IS THE HERALD.

It has the most perfect system of European news-gathering known to journalism, and it ought to have better editorial sense than that displayed in recent comments on the respective merits and resources of the prospective combatants. Perhaps our friend Jim Bennett still cherishes the hope of marrying that Danish princess, and the present tone of the Herald may be intended to propitiate the Czar which who has hitherto shown a disposition to select his brother-in-law. I can imagine no other reason for the Herald's persistent falsification of the situation, to the undue exaltation of the Russian and to the unfair depreciation of the Turk as

A FIGHTING QUANTITY.

For it is clear to every well-informed mind that, in case there is no interference or intervention by the other powers of Europe, this war between Turkey and Russia will drag itself out without any decisive result until the aggressive energies of Russia are exhausted, and will then end in a peace calculated to last until a new generation of slaves can be raised in the Muscovite Empire to be butchered along the Danube,

TWENTY YEARS HENCE.

in another vain effort to seat a thick-headed Grand Duke on the throne of Constantinople. Not long since I met an English officer, a lieutenant colonel in the British army, who was familiar with the military aspect of the Eastern question. He had seen service in the Crimean war, and had lately been engaged in important engineering service for the Turkish government, on leave of absence from the British army. The above is a fair reflex of his views, attempted with such general knowledge of the situation as any student of history has at his command. He told me, among other things, that it was a mistake to suppose that the Turkish race was decaying. He said that the degeneracy of Turkey was confined to

THE BULGIAN DYNASTY.

which really ended in the person of Mahmoud the Second, forty years ago, and which the next conviction would undoubtedly hurl from the throne, to be replaced with new blood and new brains. I met this gentleman in 1875. He told me that Russia would renew the traditional conflict within four years; that it would be fought out in about two years, and that it would end in a reorganization of the Turkish Government.

But he said that this reorganization would be upon a basis of English,

NOT OF RUSSIAN IDEAS, and that Russia would gain nothing in the conflict but a renewal of that respect for English influence, which she had lost since 1856, through the incapacity of Gladstone to deal with Continental questions.

The attitude of Great Britain in this fight is best illustrated by a favorite saying of the elder Pitt to the effect that money was

CHEAPER THAN BLOOD in England, and hence, England should never go to war so long as she could hire others to fight her battles. In this struggle Great Britain has two sets of interest at stake; her Asiatic interests, which are perpetually menaced by the steady approach of Russia towards the north-western frontier of India; and her commercial supremacy in Europe, which her statesmen think would be impaired by any extension of Russian territory toward the Mediterranean. It is generally regarded as a self-evident fact that England would fight to prevent it the conquest of Roumelia and the consequent occupation of Constantinople by Russia. But it is probable that nothing short of this menace to English commercial interests could overcome the strong popular feeling which exists in England against any

ACTIVE ALLIANCE WITH THE TURKS. The idea of spilling blood for the mere maintenance of the crescent as a politico-religious power in Europe is altogether repugnant to John Bull. But if the situation should present an issue involving the extension of Russian maritime facilities, and a consequent curtailment of England's supremacy upon the sea, then there is not a particle of doubt that Great Britain would fight; nor is there any doubt that, in such a conflict, the national spirit of the British people would be unfettered.

However, so long as the Turks can make respectable head against the Russians on land, and so long as the Turkish navy can command the approaches to Constantinople by sea, it is tolerably certain that England would not mix in the struggle, except to furnish the Turks with supplies and to provide them with brain power in the administrative departments of their army. At this moment the engineer and ordnance corps of the Turkish army are

MAINLY OFFICERS by graduates of the English schools, while the other departments of staff services are rapidly assuming a similar condition. When it is known that there are now more than a thousand trained and skilled Englishmen in the military and naval service of Turkey; or, to be mathematical, when it is known that Englishmen now hold about one twenty-fourth part of the total number of commissions in the service of the Sultan, the direction in which the interests and sympathy of England tend will be readily apparent.

It has long been a silly fashion with our journals to decry the influence of England and weep copiously over her decay as a political factor in the councils of Europe. There is no foundation for this theory, except in the fact that Gladstone on one occasion failed to assert the influence of England in a Continental complication. But Gladstone, with his policy of dreams and his Cabinet of doctrinaires, is now in private life, and England has an administration capable of handling her resources and asserting her supremacy.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH, the warlike energies of England were never so dreadful as they are to-day. Her navy, relatively to the navies of other powers, is infinitely more terrible than it has ever been before. Her army is greater than ever before in time of peace, while the population from which she draws her fighting men is larger by nearly four millions than at any time of European war in her past history. There is no reason to suppose that the rank and file of the English army to-day is inferior to that of the soldier, fourteen thousand of whom but fifty-four Russians at Inkermann twenty-two years ago.

To my mind the American journalistic method of destroying the influence and decomposing the power of England constitutes one of

THE HUMORS OF THE TIME. I can discover but a single element of weakness in the British situation to-day, and that is an element which seems to have borrowed from the United States; that is to say, within the last twenty years the demagogue has made his appearance in British politics. He has never attained to power, however, except in the person of the late Gladstone Ministry;—devoing his time to the Great Columbian oratory and abstract articles in the magazines. So far as the demagogue has become an institution in Great Britain, to that extent John Bull may be considered decrepit. But let one blast of war ring out to endanger the possessions or the pocket of John, and you would speedily discover how much of fact there is in the Fenian theory of his decay.

A. C. BUELL.

BOSNIAN REFUGEES. Bosniaks Starving to Death in Austrian Territories. [London Times.]

BEIGRADE, April 3.—A letter received here from a wealthy merchant residing in Bosnia, states that Turkish cruelties rivaling those committed in Bulgaria have been perpetrated in the villages of Partch, Busovatchia, Podgoric, and Valeschitz, in the district where this merchant resides. He also states that the delayed action of Russia has been of great detriment to the Bosnian Rayahs, but that they feel that circumstances unknown to themselves must have influenced Russia in making this delay, and they feel confident that Russia will soon take more active steps towards relieving them from the miseries they are now enduring.

The refugees now in Austria have been reduced to an allowance of five kreutzers per diem; they formerly received ten. This reduction is said to have been made with the intention of forcing the refugees to return to their homes, but they assert that those of their number who have ventured to return have been maltreated or murdered by the Moslem inhabitants. The Austrian papers in Croatia soon take more active steps to prevent the refugees from dying of starvation, as they are utterly unable to live on five kreutzers—that is, five farthings per day. It is asserted here that several families who crossed the Drina from Servia have been maltreated and some of them murdered by the Bosnian Bashia-Bazouks.

Hundreds of poor little destitute orphans will be fed and clothed if you attend the entertainment of the CONTRABAND ORPHANS at the Varieties Theatre on Saturday evening.

THE LEGISLATURE.

MOVING INTO THE OLD STATE-HOUSE.

Dignified and Novel Procession.

The Senate.

The Senate met about 11 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. Wiltz presiding and twenty Senators present. Senator Zacharie, for the Committee on Health and Quarantine, on House bill No. 314, to amend the act to protect the health of New Orleans, and locate a slaughter-house, etc., reported favorably.

The report was adopted and the bill read, when Senator Allain moved its reference. Mr. Zacharie spoke, explaining the character of the bill and the necessity of its prompt passage. Mr. Allain said he thought the bill would create a monopoly again by re-establishing a slaughter-house at Carrollton, something which had been complained of in the past till it was removed below the city, where it should remain. Unless strong reasons were given for the bill he would have to vote against it.

Senator Stamps favored the bill, as far as he could understand its provisions.

Senator White thought the bill changed but one section of the old law—the first section.

Mr. Allain's motion to refer was lost, and the rules being suspended, on a motion to pass finally, Mr. White rose to say that he would vote against the bill, as it would be opposed in the courts, and it would fail to give the relief desired by the people of Carrollton.

Mr. Stamps said Mr. Hernandez, president of the Slaughter-house Company, had stated repeatedly that the company had no objections to allowing the privileges requested, provided the Legislature was willing. The citizens of Carrollton were willing to take the chances.

The bill finally passed. Senator Goode, for Judiciary Committee, reported on House bill No. 336, to authorize Maclin to sue the State, favorably. The report lies over.

Senator Texada, for Committee on Drainage and Navigation, reported favorably on House bill No. 184, to exempt certain property from drainage tax. Also reported favorably on House bill No. 327, to repeal the act to incorporate the Lafourche Drainage Company. The latter bill was finally passed, the other lying over for future action.

Senator Grover, for Committee on Corporations, reported on Senate bill No. 165, to incorporate the Donaldsonville Bridge Company, favorably.

The bill had been engrossed at the instance of Senator Landry, author of the bill, when Senator Boatner moved to reconsider so as to amend by providing that the bridge shall be constructed so as not to obstruct the navigation of Bayou Lafourche.

Senator Ellis called for the reading of the section relative to tolls, but withdrew the call.

The bill was passed finally. Mr. Stamps asked to take up House bill 345. No action presently taken.

Senator Mitchell offered a concurrent resolution that the General Assembly proceed in a body to assemble at the State House.

Senators Boatner and George thought it as well to proceed where they are with business. The resolution was adopted.

House joint resolution for the relief of the police jury of Jefferson (left bank) was concurred in finally.

Senator Robertson called up House bill No. 363, making appropriation of \$50,000 for expenses of the Legislature and the contingent expenses of the Governor. The bill was passed finally.

House bill No. 369, fixing the time of holding court in the Iberd St. Martin and St. Mary district, (Third Judicial District), was read.

Pending consideration the Senators in accordance with the resolution introduced by Mr. Mitchell, arranged their papers for the purpose of proceeding in a body, conjointly with the members of the House, to the old State-House, historically known as the St. Louis Hotel, the proper motion therefor having been adopted under the terms of the resolution.

The procession moved out of Odd Fellows' Hall shortly after the hour of 12 o'clock, attracting profound attention from thousands of our citizens as they filed along the route on both sides of the streets.

Never before in the history of Louisiana has such a strange, yet gratifying, spectacle been exhibited to the gratification of the patriotic people of this State. It was a fitting consummation of the redemption of Louisiana.

AT THE OLD STATE-HOUSE.

The Senate was called to order by the President, Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, 33 Senators present. Prayer by Rev. Father Allen. House bill No. 336, noticed previously, was passed finally.

Senator Allain in the chair. Mr. White introduced a substitute resolution to notify the House that the Senate would be ready to adjourn at 12 o'clock midnight.

Mr. Texada, while as anxious to adjourn as any member of the Senate could be, desired the Senate to consider that there were some bills to be enrolled which could not be completed till Thursday.

The substitute of Mr. White being withdrawn, the original resolution of the House looking to adjournment at 2 p. m. Thursday was adopted. The President in the chair.

Mr. Texada reported six enrolled sundry bills, among them one appropriating \$50,000, above noticed. Sundry resolutions relative to the pay of the officers of the Senate were offered and referred. Executive session being raised Mr. Zacharie on a question of privilege took the floor to say that the resolution relative to paying the per diem and mileage of members who were returned as elected by the Returning Board but were not so elected, and to pay Mr. Packard's policemen, had been considered in the Democratic-Conservative caucus; that the members were informed that Governor Nichols had given his word of honor that they should be paid, and the